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THE TABLET.——No. XXIV.

[Conclusion of the Letter began in the last number.]

"After the middle age of life, it is not probable a man will find happiness in such objects, as have before been unpleasant to him."

"I DO not blame my situation, but my temper for the discontentment I feel. My reflections all terminate in self-disapprobation. I suspended every enjoyment in my younger days that I might amass a fortune, with which I could experience the delights of leisure and indulgence witout interruption. But I am now satisfied that the only way to be happy in old age is to cultivate habits of innocent amusement in youth, and to taste enjoyment as we go along. By this means, we need not in the latter part of life counteract the customs that have become familiar to us in the former.

"My misfortune consists in having, in my early years of mankind, rejected and despised the passing pleasures of the day, that I might be more completely prepared for an undisturbed indulgence in future gratification. Sadly however am I deceived! I can form no relish for such new objects as my new situation presents.

"Leisure is dreadful; because I have hitherto been intensely busy. Reading does not destroy such tediousness; because I have not formerly been delighted with books. Conversation is uninteresting; because I used to shun it, in order to follow my business. Rural occupations and scenes captivate me not; because I did not suffer myself to be pleased with them, when I was young.

"If I visit my neighbours and find how contented they are, and how they envy my easy circumstances, I am out of all patience with myself. It is now the chief object of my care to impress on the minds of my children the necessity of habituating themselves to love conversation; to love innocent past-time and amusement; to cherish an inclination for books; and indeed to raise an attachment to many other habits that are always within the reach of every one, and which are inoffensive if not immediately useful. By this practice of genuine philosophy, they become gradually and safely familiarized to enjoyments, of which they mean to participate more liberally, when advance of fortune will permit, and an advance of years will authorise.

"Those who pass away life as they ought will find all parts of it more equally pleasant than is commonly imagined. The disgusts and loss of pleasure attending old age are principally occasioned by improper habits and false hopes, that are formed in our youthful days. Men begin a career of life which, they will tell you, is unpleasant or perhaps vicious, resolving to lay aside their vices or improve their pleasures at some future time, when it is more convenient. Here lies the mistake; they are so controuled by custom that they must end their days, as they began them; and consequently they will not probably be happy and virtuous when they are old, if they were not so, when they were young. Whenever we see an old man miserable, we must not of course conclude that age is the cause of it, but must attribute it to the prevalence of past errors.

"I have never habituated myself to take satisfaction in any thing but pursuits of business. My activity in some measure fails me, and toil and anxiety are becoming insupportable; but still I can find no substitute that is not more disagreeable. None of the habits of my youth are suitable to carry with me into old age. The last periods of my life will therefore yield me little consolation. Every man should accustom himself to enjoy the innocent pleasures that fall in his way, as they present themselves, even if it a little interferes with acquisitions of property. I am far from advising a person to a course of extravagance or dissipation, or to an indolent, vicious life; but there are many gratifications not incompatible with virtue, and not materially detrimental to interest. Men destined to hard labour have not much occasion for this precaution, as any change of circumstances with them will be for the better. I am speaking of those who are extensively engaged in profitable operations; and who constantly subject themselves to self denial, with a view, as they say, of enjoying life hereafter in greater perfection. But let me tell them from experience that no incident can afford them pleasure, that counteracts their past habits; and that the true art of happiness consists in innocently snatching it, as we go along, from whatever offers. Those who gain satisfaction from anticipating happy days are in a fair way to disappointment. No days are happy to a mind disqualified by old habits from tasting such gratifications, as the present period or present circumstances can afford."

The reader will determine for himself whether my correspondent or my preacher has taken the best side of the question.

On the COIN *of the* UNITED STATES.

IF the unit dollar was made worth exactly 100 dismes of the value of the English half-pence, it would be then 50d. sterling—and sterling standard is, according to Sir Isaac Newton (master of the mint, in 1716) the standard of England, France, Holland and Spain; which I therefore call the commercial standard, or the standard of the commercial countries, which ought to be observed by us who are to trade chiefly with them. Our Congress dollar has more of alloy than the commercial standard, the gold has the same alloy: Yet one dollar has so little of alloy more than sterling, that it is of less consequence than the former deviation in the *cent* weighing but 157 1-2gr. of *copper*, when the English halfpence is 166 gr. of copper. If one *cent* was 166 grains, it would be equal to the English halfpence; and then 100 cents or halfpence making a dollar, would give it the sterling value of 50d. (or 100 cents or half pence.) The division into tenths of *account* and *coin*, is wonderfully convenient. How easy to multiply and divide 16849 cents by dots alone—a dot rednces it to dismes and cents—another dot to dollars, &c. thus: 16. 8. 4., 9 are eagles, dollars, &c.

The coin of the United States reduced into sterling, (which is the standard fineness of the great commercial nations, France, Britain and Holland, with whom we must traffic) would stand thus:

Mills.	Cent.	Di.	Dol.	Eag.	*s.*	*d.*	*Sterling.*
					0	0	1-20
10					0	0	1-2
100	10				0	5	
1000	100	10			4	2	
10000	1000	100	10		Eag. 41	8	

Monies of account are dollars, dismes, cents; and are wrote

Dol.	di.	cent.
463	9	8
689	6	4
1153	6	2

But money of account may be kept in only one column, that is in cents or mills; which are instantly thrown into other denominations by the simple application of dots, thus—You receive 3 Eagles, 9 dollars, 7 cents—Enter those figures in your book without any dot, when they will be read 3907 cents, the cypher filling the place of dismes; or read it 3 eagles, 9 dollars, 7 cents; or 39 dollars, 7 cents.

Mills, cents and dismes in columns never have more than one figure in the line; for, as often as they amount to 10, the tens are carried forward and the unites are placed in the column. The above table is of a dollar of the value of 50d. although we are to have dollars coined that are fractional respecting both English and French monies: 52d. 64-100ths do not answer exactly to livres, and less to sterling pence or shillings.

The Congress division of monies being in an exact decimal method, admits of multiplication and division by only placing dots or taking them away. It is the quickest, most certain and easy way of reduction, both for the learned and unlearned. Those who can read figures, may avail themselves of the simple application of dots for throwing Congress money from mills or cents into dollars, dismes and cents, or into eagles, dollars, dismes, cents, and mills, thus—14689 cents are changed into the higer denominations, by dots: A dot on the left of the unit's place gives dismes and cents, 1468.9; another dot on the left of the ten's place, gives dollars, dismes and cents 146.8.9. If eagles are to be paid, another dot on the left of the hundred's place, give eagles, dollars, dismes and cents 14.6.8.9.—These are again thrown into money of account by writing or reading the figures without the dot for eagles, 146.8.9; or if your accounts are kept in only one column, of cents, omit all the dots, 14689.—Interest and commission how easily reckoned!—5 per cent. on the above sum of 146.8.9 or 14689, amounts to 7dol. 3di. 4cent. 45-100.

5

734|45

The convenience would be great in having the unit dollar at the value of 50d. exactly: a cent would then be a halfpenny sterling—If the dollar be worth more or less than 50d. equal to 100 cents, it will, without necessity, make fractions, that will be inconvenient in exchanging. The present declared dollar is worth 52d. 64-100 of a penny sterling. The value of gold and silver coins is only to the amount of the fine metal. Alloy is used only for the purpose of hardening them, and is of very minute value when separated; it otherwise is a disgrace to those precious metals. The Congress dollar contains 375 64-100 grains of fine silver, and 34 15-100 of copper. The only standard Spanish dollar discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, is the old pillar piece of eight, which contains of fine silver 385 72-100, and of alloy 31 275-100 grains, worth exactly 53d. 87-100, but passed currently for 54d.—A dollar of 358 1-10 grains *fine*, and 29 35-1000 alloy, would be of the same standard fineness, and worth 50d. exactly, and divides into tens, in even numbers, without deviating from well known monies of the foreigners, great in commerce, with whom we must have commerce even against prejudices.—The dollar of 52d. 64-100 agrees, *nearly*, with the livre; 5 of them making such a dollar within 14-100 of a penny, when the livre is at 10d. 1-2 sterling: And the dollar of 50d. agrees *exactly* with pence sterling; which again *exactly* agrees with cents: For, 50d. being a dollar, 100 cents are 50d. the one attends money that is permanent, never varying—the other regards money that is less fixed. Monies that are the least fixed, are the most suitable to gamesters and sharpers; such too are coins of inferior fineness to the standard of the great commercial nations; be it ever so small, it stamps a stigma on it; clipt coins are also the best creatures of those sharpers.

The debts and contracts among some millions of people of the United States at present, generally stand stated in sterling money, or in the current monies of the respective States, under the old denomination of pounds, shillings, and pence: Some however are in dollars—that is Spanish pieces of eight of the value of 54d. sterling. Many millions of accounts of those debts are, henceforward, to be reduced from those denominations to Congress dollars, dismes and cents so as to preserve the value of the debts. How is this last to be done? Will it be as readily performed as if the Congress dollars were of the exact value of 50d. and the cent of the exact value of a halfpenny sterling?

Our citizens well know what pence sterling are, that 54 of them are equal to a Spanish piece of eight, and 108 halfpence are also of that value; and the people of every State know the par of exchange between the dollar in sterling and in the currency of the State—that the dollar of 54d. sterling is, in the middle States, equal to 90d. currency, &c.—So that if the Congress dollar was exactly worth 50d. sterling, its cents would be equal to halfpence; and all sterling debts thrown into halfpence, are at once turned into Congress money. An instance: A is to pay a debt, of £.54 6 8 sterling, in Congress money. That sum contains 13040 pence, or 26080 halfpence, that is cents; which by dots are thrown into 260.do. 8.di. o.c.—If a debt is in currency. £.90 11 1, of the United States, 7/6 the Spanish dollar, then by first reducing into halfpence, and substracting 2-5ths, you have 26080 cent; *i. e.* 260.dol. 18.di. oc. equal to £.90 11 1 currency. There may be clearer and more concise methods; but, this is noted off hand.

It is not surprizing that objections should be made by simple people, to the change of terms from £. *s. d.* to *Dol. dismes, cents*—But, assuredly, the divisions into tens (with those new terms) will presently become familiar, and are the most excellent above those of all other nations, for ready and correct reckoning, to the unlearned as well as the learned. It is the most natural and harmonious division ever discovered. Some object to the columns of money account requisite for separating Dol. dis. cents; that inconvenience will flow from the use of three columns, they at present using only two, for dollars and ninetieths; but, three columns they have been used to in £. *d. s.*—However, the Congress money admits of those people, and all others, pleasing themselves by a choice of columns from 4 or 5 down to one: Of which here follow specimens:

Eag.	dol.	dis.	cent.	mil.
6	4	8	5	8
1	8	3	6	9
12	1	0	8	7
20	4	3	1	4

Dol.	dis.	cent.	mil.
64	8	5	8
8	3	6	9
1	0	8	7
74	3	1	4

Dol.	dis.	cent.
64	8	5
8	3	6
1	0	8
74	2	9

cents.	mills.
6485	8
836	9
108	7
7431	4

cents.
6485
836
108
7429

How plain and simple this last.—Dots will divide the sum as you please.

The eagle containing 10 dollars of 50d. (see table) is worth 2 guineas, French or English, and rather more. The English guinea, current at 21s. sterl. is only worth 20s. 8d. or 10d. according to Sir Isaac Newton, who by the bye, asserts, that the fineness of French, English and Dutch money, is so nearly alike, that he considers it the same in them all, in standard goodness. Therefore sterl. is a standard of the monies of the great commercial nations, and ought to be equalled, *most exactly*, by the monies of the states. B.

SKETCH OF THE POLITICAL STATE OF AMERICA.

" Extended Empire, like expanded gold,
" Exchanges ſolid uſe, for feeble ſplendor."

HOWEVER oppoſed it may be to the feelings and intereſts of ſome individuals, I am yet inclined to obſerve, that upon general principles, the policy of emigrating to diſtant parts, from a country itſelf inſufficiently ſtocked with people, to anſwer the neceſſary demands ariſing in ſociety, cannot be eaſily juſtified: Nor am I acquainted with the peculiar advantages which we are to derive from the preſent rage for emigration to the Weſtern country, as a reimburſement of the vaſt expence of its ſettlement; but I preſume theſe ſpeculations will end like the voyage of the ſhaking Quakers from one of the Eaſtern States, who prompted by holy zeal built a ſhip to convey them to Jeruſalem, but eventually concluded to ſend her for a cargo of rum to the Weſt-Indies, as promiſing the greateſt profit. Though it ſhould be granted that it is not altogether within the ability of government to ſtop the deluſive practice of quitting habitations now unſettled, to viſit regions unexplored and unprotected; yet there is an eſſential difference between a tacit connivance, and an officious interpoſition to encourage ſuch a plan. It is added, that the *irreſiſtable impulſe* of ſelf intereſt, would prove ſuperior to any attempts oppoſing ſo ſtrong a hobby-horſe; but if ſome accounts lately had from Carthagena are to be relied on, little danger can ariſe from giving full ſcope to the operation of this *irreſiſtable* principle, in effecting thoſe utopian ſettlements. By an expreſs clauſe of the National Conſtitution, the republican form of government is guaranteed—and the eſſence and genuine principles of ſuch a government can be beſt ſupported within a ſmall compaſs, and where mutual intereſts are mutually underſtood; but when the territorial juriſdiction of a country is greatly extended, the emanations of power from its ſource becomes in the extremities proportionably weak and inefficient; and muſt either, like the parts of the human ſyſtem which are removed from the influence of the blood expelled from the heart, end in their defection and final amputation; or if maintained, it will be like the provinces of Rome by the tyranny of the Viceroys and conſequent oppreſſion of the people; and it will moſt probably be found at ſome future period, that like the adder vivified by the genial warmth of the fire, this country had been cheriſhed and reared to bite the hand of its protector.

What a ſad contraſt does Spain now preſent to her former ſituation, when ſhe ſtood foremoſt among the nations of Europe: and may we not attribute this change to her rage for colonization, and the miſtaken policy of her government, in encouraging it—In return for ſolid greatneſs and reſpectability, ſhe poſſeſſes tinſelled pageantry and glittering grandeur.

By ceding to the propoſition that government has no right to oppoſe by any legiſlative interference, this ſtrange ſpirit for diviſion and elopement which pervades this country, would be virtually contradicting the practice of other nations, and denying ſome of the eſſential prerogatives of government, of the firſt importance to ſociety. The power it muſt neceſſarily poſſeſs to check the ill-directed purſuits and miſtaken views of individuals when militating with the general good—the power of preſerving a due balance between the ſeveral intereſts of a community, and of directing the operation of the labor and induſtry among a people into proper channels and for public benefit—the principle of ſelf defence, which is ſuperior to any other, is directly oppoſed to a diviſion of power in this country—and though I expect not the concurrent opinion of land-jobbers, monopolizers of the hard earned wages of the poor ſoldier, and other harpies upon the public, I muſt ſtill maintain, that thoſe hands who are daily emigrating to diſtant places, being employed in the various branches of agriculture, manufactures and commerce on the atlantic ſhore, would add more to our national ſtrength—more efficaciouſly aſſiſt in the diſcharge of our public debt—more completely cement our preſent union, and prevent our future diviſion and diſſention, than will reſult from any view of their preſent purſuits; and it is in the power of government to oppoſe their removal by making it their real intereſt to remain at home, it being a fancied intereſt which leads them abroad.

AMERICANUS.

NEW INVENTED LOOM.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, April 18.

" A loom of a new and very ſingular nature has lately been invented and ſet to work at Paiſley, on the principles of a model conſtructed ſome time ago by Dr. Jaffray, with the improvements that have ſince occurred to him and Mr. Barr. This loom is to be driven by machinery, ſet in motion by water, ſteam, &c. and not only takes the cloth from the lay with ſuch regularity that no part of the web can have more wool driven into it, or be thicker than another; but if a thread in the warp breaks, the machine inſtantly ſtands ſtill. It is ſaid to be capable of weaving all kinds of cloth, from ſilk to canvas; and, if report be true, it is ſo ſimple in its conſtruction as not to coſt more than double the expence of a common loom, while it is ſo ſweet in its motions, and eaſy to be managed, that one man working a wheel can ſet five or ſix of them in motion, and an attentive boy or girl may tie threads and change pirns to three, if not four. The web at preſent in the loom is a ten hundred muſlin. The beauty and regularity of its fabric have given much ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen in Glaſgow and Paiſley, to whom ſpecimens of it have been ſhewn: and we may venture to ſay, that nothing hitherto deviſed to improve and extend the art of weaving, to add new energy to the labor and ingenuity of the country, and to give a decided command of market, ever demanded a more ſerious attention from all concerned."

For the GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY of INDEPENDENCE.

" WAR's horrid ſounds no more aſſail our ears,
Elate with barb'rous hopes, or chill with fears;
Far from the States her threat'ning thunder roars,
While Heaven-born Peace ſmiles round our tranquil ſhores.
Cheer'd by her preſence Commerce ſpreads the ſail,
Forſakes the port and courts the favouring gale;
Exulting bears what diſtant lands produce,
And ſports the varied treaſure for our uſe.

Protected too from rapine, ſee the ſwain,
Bears to his growing ſtores the teeming grain;
Joyful he takes what nature's bounty yields,
And ſings contented in his nativefields;
He knows no fear from ſtern oppreſſion's dart,
To damp the warm emotions of his heart.

Cheriſh'd by Liberty, around the land,
Content and Induſtry walk hand in hand,
Alike on all the heaven-born Goddeſs ſmiles,
The rich protects, the poor man's care beguiles;
In every walk of life can ſpread a charm,
Redreſs misfortune, and her ſting diſarm.

Thus to behold, muſt warm each patriot breaſt,
The nation proſp'rous, and the people bleſt.

O Liberty! thou guardian of the State,
Eternal bleſſings in thy preſence wait;
Unlike the tranſient flowers which fortune rears,
They ſtill improve and gather ſtrength by years,
No deſpot here can force unwilling awe,
Spurn at control, or trample on the law;
Before thy preſence ſee the tyrant flies,
And proud oppreſſion hangs her head and dies!
Hail happy land! where juſtice ever reigns,
Protects the weak, the lawleſs hand reſtrains;
With ſoft'ring wing ſecures the poor man's home,
And cheers alike the cottage and the dome.

Since then from Liberty our bleſſings flow,
Let's prize the ſource thoſe bleſſings can beſtow;
Within our breaſts her ſacred altar rear,
And own her ſtill the gift of Heaven moſt dear.
Let us whilſt mem'ry dwells upon the day,
Which ſaw fair Freedom's form expiring lay,
Revere the ſaving hand which bade her riſe,
And gild with radiant beams theſe Weſtern ſkies!"

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FRANKFORT, APRIL 1.

We learn from Vienna, that the laſt diviſion of the Emperor's ſuite ſet off the 19th of March for Peſt.

NAPLES, FEBRUARY 21.

We learn from Meſſina, that on the 7th inſtant, at 35 minutes after five, two ſhocks of an earthquake were felt there, the firſt of which was very violent.

DENMARK, MARCH 31.

After the Iriſh Captain O'Brien had been removed from the town-hall to the Citadal on Saturday night laſt, one of his accomplices, named Scheel was taken into cuſtody. He is a native of England, but had reſided many years in Sweden This man on whom were found many papers relating to Benzenſtierna, is confined in the Citadel.—The priſoners are daily interrogated in the houſe of the Governor of the Citadel, and when the examinations are concluded, a commiſſion will be appointed for proceeding againſt the offenders.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

Though every thing is quiet reſpecting political affairs, the dearneſs of bread has given occaſion to very violent tumults in ſome of the ſouthern provinces. At Aix, Marſeilles and Toulon, the riots have been carried to a great height. The Comte de Montfera, who had rendered himſelf obnoxious to the people, was obliged to retire to his houſe: Here he was purſued and beſieged; and unfortunately firing on the multitude, by which a man was killed, he was at length dragged from his houſe, and *literally torn in pieces* by the populace. The Biſhop of Siſteron narrowly eſcaped with his life, but was ſo ill-treated, that it is ſuppoſed he will not long ſurvive. On the other hand, the Count de Mirabeau (the Wilkes of the people) has been every where conducted in triumph. On his entry into a town where he was elected a depnty for the Third Eſtate, the windows were let at two guineas, for ſeeing the proceſſion; not only the horſes, but the wheels alſo were taken from his carriage, and he was thus carried on the people's ſhoulders.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 24.

On Sunday laſt the baſhaw of Oczakow, with a numerous ſuit, was preſented to her Imperial Majeſty, and very graciouſly received.

MANHEIM, APRIL 2.

An account is juſt received of the death of the Prince of Birkenfield Gelnhauſen, the laſt Proteſtant Prince of the Palentine Family.

VIENNA, APRIL 4.

The Emperor, who had been ſome time in diſpoſed, is almoſt compleatly recovered.

April 17. The Emperor's indiſpoſition has returned with ſuch alarming ſymptoms, that he has expreſſed a deſire to have, and has had, the ſacrament adminiſtered to him.

7000 Turks have began hoſtilities, by attacking the advanced poſt of Vallie-mulieri—they were well received, and finally routed—Their loſs 253 killed—our's 10.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The benevolent inſtitutions in this kingdom for the relief of diſtreſs, and the encouragement of virtue, are, it muſt be allowed, very numerous, and ſupported with a ſpirit that does honor to the humanity of the inhabitants at large. In addition to thoſe, one has lately been inſtituted in this metropolis, called the *Philanthropic Society*, for the effectual relief of thoſe who are ſtrongly termed the *the out-caſts of ſociety*—that is, the children of the vagrant and profligate poor, who, in their preſent condition are deſtined to ſucceed to the hereditary vices of their parents, and to become the next race of beggars and thieves.

The mediation of the Court of London and Berlin will not be able to effect a pacification in the North until Sweden and Ruſſia, ſhall have tried the fortune of another war.

It is believed at Conſtantinople, that it was the prevalence of Britiſh intereſt that induced the Vizier to break with Ruſſia. Full of this opinion, the mob aſſembled lately in a great body about the houſe of Sir Robert Ainſley, (our Miniſter at the Porte) and attacked it with ſo much fury, that it was with great difficulty his Excellency eſcaped with life.

It is certain that at Conſtantinople the preſent war, in which the Porte is engaged, is highly unpopular. As a proof of this, the mob, driven to madneſs by the news of the fall of Oczakow, and the dreadful ſlaughter of the Turks, ran in crowds to the palace of the Grand Vizier, which they ſat on fire, and reduced to aſhes.

In the two forms of prayer, reſpecting our gracious Monarch, two ſingular points are very obvious. In the firſt, his Majeſty was ſaid to be afflicted for the *ſins of his people!* In the ſcripture quotation of the ſecond, a high compliment, indeed, is paid to Dr. Willis, by *comparing him to the* SAVIOUR *of the world!* Are theſe points *decent*?

The city of London was much diſgraced in the late proceſſion, by the motly figure of the train band. They were like Falſtaff's regiment; and paid ſuch an attention to diſcipline, that a few half-pence thrown among them, created a ſcramble equal to a parcel of ſchool-boys.

It is no leſs extraordinary than true, that while the Eaſt-India Company have been annually exporting ſilver to China, for want of other commodities with which to purchaſe teas, the Dutch have for years paſt been carrying on a very lucrative trade in tin, from the iſland of Sumatra, which finds a univerſal conſumption in every part of China. An ingenious gentleman who was lately in the Company's ſervice, has explained this circumſtance to the Court of Directors and the Lords of the Treaſury, who havo turned ſo attentive an ear to him, that the Company have already ſent off 50 tons of tin, by the ſhips of the preſent ſeaſon.

ST. PAUL'S, on the Thankſgiving Day, as a ſubject intereſting the opinions and affections of all men, is to be painted by Copley.

April 30. On the King's recovery, all is thankſgiving and joy. We can only inform the public in brief, that on Thurſday laſt the King went in ſtate to St. Paul's, to attend divine ſervice: That the proceſſion, the moſt magnificent London ever witneſſed, conſiſted of 305 carriages, drawn principally by ſix horſes each: In theſe were the King, Queen and all the Royal Family; all the Nobility, Commons, &c. the Lord Mayor and Repreſentatives of London, &c. &c. That four thouſand Military, and one thouſand Peace Officers, were on duty, in the ſtreets, to prevent tumult. That eight thouſand fine young charity children, from different pariſhes, in uniform, chaunted a hymn while the immenſe company were entering St. Paul's: That after divine ſervice the proceſſion returned in the ſame order as they came: That the acclamations of the million were loud and loyal: That the King appeared placid and ſerene, at times; but was often melted into tears: That all the Royal Regiments of Guards, the Tower, Park, &c. fired a *feu de joie*: That the bells all rang, and that on the foll wing evening the city exhibited one blaze of illumination, the moſt ſuperb, and the moſt expenſive ever known—the coſt being upwards of 500,000l. ſterling; one building was illuminated by 17,000 lamps, Carlton Houſe by ſeveral thouſand *flambeaux*, all variegated—Merchant Taylors' Hall had 3000 lamps in it—Brook's 6000; to reflect which, looking-glaſſes were placed, ſome of which were valued at 500l. 90 guineas were offered for a ticket of permiſſion to Brook's: And that houſes were rented 300l. to 500l. for the day. Seats at 10 to 20 guineas—and but for the rain would have let for more.

THE DAY!

The anniverſary of Independence is to be celebrated this day with unuſual demonſtrations of joy, by the citizens of New-York. The Cincinnati are to aſſemble at St. Paul's, at 12 o'clock, where an Eulogium to the memory of the immortal GREENE, will be delivered by The Hon. Mr. HAMILTON.

Now ye patriotic band,
Hail your Country's natal day!
Saviours of a happy land!
Sov'reign, free America!

Independence! pleaſing ſound!
Now your labors ſhall repay;
Waſhington with glory crown'd!
Reſts his dear America!

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the* UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1789.

MR. SHERMAN moved, that a clauſe be now added to the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, which ſhould prohibit any of the officers named in that bill from being either directly or indirectly concerned in trade or commerce: The clauſe was ſimilar to the proviſion made in the ordinance of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the Board of Treaſury—this was amended by adding the ſubſtance of Mr. BURKE's motion, which extends the prohibition to ſpeculations in public ſecurities of all kinds, or in public lands, &c.

Mr. FITZSIMONS propoſed a further amendment by which theſe officers are not to exerciſe any other profeſſion whatever, during the time they are in ſaid department.

The propoſed addition to the bill occaſioned ſome converſation, and there appeared to be a variety of ſentiments among the members; but on motion of Mr. GERRY to commit the clauſe, the vote paſſed in the negative by a great majority.

He then moved that the whole bill ſhould be committed: This alſo was negatived—after which Mr. SHERMAN's motion, with an addition propoſed by Mr. BURKE and Mr. FITZSIMONS, were adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with the bill impoſing duties on tonnage—the Secretary informed the hon. Houſe that the Senate adhered to their third, fourth, fifth and ſixth amendments, but at the ſame time agreed to the amendment of the Houſe for laying a duty of 30 cents pr. ton on veſſels built in America, and owned by foreigners.

The Secretary further informed, that the Senate had appointed Mr. WINGATE to join a committee on the part of the Hon. Houſe, to preſent the enrolled bill, laying an Impoſt on goods, wares, and merchandize, to THE PRESIDENT for his approbation.

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the propoſed amendments of the Senate to the tonnage bill.

Mr. GERRY moved that the Houſe ſhould concur with the Senate in their third amendment, whith was to ſtrike out from the bill the clauſe which diſcriminates in the duty upon tonnage, between nations in treaty, and thoſe who are not. This produced a ſhort but animated converſation.

It was urged by Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. LAURANCE, Mr. GERRY, Mr. JACKSON, and ſome others, that the Houſe had now the ultimatum of the Senate, determined on by a large majority. That the queſtion involved a dilemma, whether the Houſe would concur with the Senate in amendments which they had before rejected, but which ſecured an abundant diſcrimination between American and foreign ſhips, or would loſe this important bill, which would be ſo productive, ſo neceſſary to the regulation of trade, and to the juſt and equal balance of the whole impoſt ſyſtem: The dilemma was eaſily ſolved. The queſtion was, whether a ſmall good was to be preferred to a great one—whether the whole revenue ariſing from the American navigation ſhould be given up, for the ſake of exerciſing a fanciful predilection and preference of one foreign nation over another. It was calculated that the product of the tonnage would amount to 124,000 dollars. This was too ſerious an object to be neglected, even for a ſhort time, without ſome important compenſation; and eſpecially to be hazarded for the precarious hopes of any other meaſures being deviſed to embrace ſo deſirable a prize. The Senate had receded in ſome inſtances; the obligation is mutual, and without theſe conceſſions no object can ever be atchieved.

It was further contended, that it was improper for this Houſe, in which the policy of a diſcrimination had been determined, in the laſt inſtance only by a majority of one, to perſevere in oppoſing ſo large and reſpectable a majority of the Senate as had joined in diſapproving a diſcrimination. It was unreaſonable to force a large number of the Senate to ſacrifice their principles to the opinion of a ſingle man.

It was contended on the other ſide by Mr. MADISON, Mr. VINING and Mr. PAGE that a concurrence with the Senate at this time, after three full and deliberate diſcuſſions and reſolutions of the Houſe in favor of this diſcrimination, and without a ſingle new argument advanced to induce a change of ſentiment, was an inconſiſtent meaſure, and dangerous to the privileges of the Houſe. It would eſtabliſh, it was ſaid, the worſt of precedents—It would eſtabliſh a perpetual argument for the ſubmiſſion of the repreſentatives to the Senate in any future differences.

The danger of loſing the bill, it was contended, was an argument that went to deſtroy the balance of the conſtitution, as it always might be urged when the Senate choſe to perſevere in amending a bill contrary to the judgment of the Houſe, or of negativing any favorite meaſure of this body.

To give way unconditionally in an important matter, when no other reaſon was offered, but the ultimate determination of the Senate, it was affirmed, was a humiliation unworthy of the Houſe of repreſentatives, and inconſiſtent with their dignity.

If it were a meaſure of conciliation, it was obved, much might be plead in its favor. But it bore none of the marks of a principle of accommodation; which was always underſtood to be a meeting of the parties on ſome middle line, by the mutual ſacrifice of particular principles or objects.

It was further urged that it was not true that a further oppoſition would involve the neceſſity of loſing the bill. It was to be hoped that it was not yet too late to deviſe ſome mode of accommodating the differences; or if it was, yet if the bill were ſent back to the Senate, ſome conſiderations might induce them to recede, which, conſiſtently with the rules of parliamentary proceedings, they might do previous to a ſecond adherence.

On the queſtion of concurrence, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. PAGE, and the queſtion was carried by 31 againſt 19.

This concurrence being determined, the other amendments followed, and were acceded to.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill to regulate light-houſes, beacons, buoys, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. PARTRIDGE of the committee appointed to examine the enrolled bill, for laying an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, reported that ſaid bill had paſſed examination—was corrected, and now ready for the Speaker's ſignature.—A ſimilar report was made reſpecting the bill impoſing a duty on tonnage.

A letter from The Baron STEUBEN, preſident of the Cincinnati of the State of New-York, addreſſed to the Speaker, requeſting that the Houſe would honour the Society by their preſence, at the celebration of the 4th July, was read.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department was read a third time: The Houſe then proceeded to fill the blanks: The *Treaſurer* is to exhibit his accounts to the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the "*third*" day of every ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The blank in the clauſe which provides for his giving a bond with ſufficient ſureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the perſons employed by him, was filled with "*one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars.*"

The blank in the penalty to be incurred by the Secretary of this Department, for being concerned in commerce, ſpeculations, &c. was filled with "*five thouſand dollars*"—and for like delinquency in the Comptroller, Regiſter, &c. "*two thouſand dollars.*"

The bill was then paſſed to be enacted, by a large majority.

The bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, regulating pilots, &c. was read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday next.

In committee of the whole—

Mr. TRUMBULL in the chair—

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt was taken into conſideration—and the committee having made ſome progreſs in diſcuſſing the ſame—roſe, and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

In committee of the whole—

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt, ſtill under conſideration.

The clauſe which reſtricts foreign ſhips to particular enumerated ports, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out—this occaſioned ſome debate; the ſubſtance of which occurred in the former diſcuſſion of the ſame ſubject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. GERRY then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the following words be ſubſtituted, "nor ſhall any foreign veſſel enter or unlade, but at thoſe ports, to which a Collector, Naval-Officer, and Surveyor is appointed.—This alſo after ſome converſation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in diſcuſſing the bill—ſeveral ports were added to the liſt, at which foreign veſſels may enter.—The committee having made further progreſs—roſe—the chairman reported—and the Houſe adjourned till Monday.

THE DAY!

In commemorating the preſent DISTINGUISHED DAY, what additional motives to joy, and gratitude to Heaven, naturally croud upon, and dilate the ſoul of every American. Our happineſs on every preceeding anniverſary has been more or leſs interrupted, either by the din of war, or civil diſcord: All thoſe clouds are now happily diſpelled—a proſpect new and ſplendid dawns upon us: Our common FATHER and DELIVERER, to whoſe prudence, wiſdom, and valour we owe our PEACE, LIBERTY, and SAFETY, now leads and directs in the grand councils of the nation, for their preſervation. As the CONQUERER of our enemies he is entitled to our praiſe: As the SUPPORTER and DFFENDER of the rights of mankind, he is the juſt object of our love, reverence, gratitude and eſteem. As we have crowned the HERO with laurels, let us honor the *PATRIOT* by an humble imitation of his exalted virtues. Let us rejoice that AMERICA can boaſt a SON,

Whoſe loud-trumpt fame o'er the wide welkin rings,
And wakes to virtue the proud hearts of kings;
Remoteſt realms reverberate his name,
Stern Deſpots kindle with a patriot flame;
Their frigid boſoms new ſenſations warm,
And againſt *tyranny*, e'en *Tyrants* arm.

HIS ſacred fire, o'er all *COLUMBIA* ſtreams,
And FREEDOM baſks beneath THE PATRIOT's beams.

From all parts of the Union accounts agree, that *THIS DAY* will be celebrated with a degree of hilarity and feſtivity, hitherto unknown. We have had the *name* of Independence—the *ſhadow* without the *ſubſtance*. As a nation, the Independence of the *whole* was ſuſpended on the whims and caprices of a ſingle State, and our individual, ſeparate ſovereignty and independence, were continually infringed upon by partial and local regulations, which were ſubverſive of the dignity and independence of the Union. This idea became ſo general at laſt, that the people were convinced, that they amuſed themſelves with a *ſound*, while the proſpect of real *Independence* was receding, and growing more uncertain every day. This rouſed us to action, to deliberation, to deciſion—and *now* we celebrate an independent Government—an original, independent Conſtitution! an independent Legiſlature, at the head of which we THIS DAY celebrate *THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY*—We celebrate WASHINGTON! We celebrate an INDEPENDENT EMPIRE!

"*Now* ſhall *COLUMBIA* lift her cheerful head,
"Put forth the leaves of glad proſperity,
"And after all her gloomy ſcenes of grief,
"And ſad affliction, flouriſh and revive,
"In all the bright ſerenity of peace."

In congratulating our readers upon this anniverſary day of their independence, we hope to excite the moſt pleaſing emotions.—When the citizens of this nation have on former occaſions celebrated this memorable day, the ardor of their feſtivity was checked by the gloom and uncertainty of their political proſpects. As the object of the revolution was not only Independence, but Government, our ſucceſs muſt have been deemed incomplete at any period before the adoption of the glorious conſtitution, which is to ſecure our liberty by giving riſe to a ſyſtem of juſt legiſlation. With peculiar propriety may this our birth day be conſidered as a moſt elevated occaſion of joy and congratulation. Whether we reflect on the vaſt and aſtoniſhing ſcenes through which we have paſſed in our progreſs through the war; or whether we contemplate the conſpicuous advantages that offer themſelves to our view in our preſent ſituation; great muſt be our admiration for the paſt! and elevated our hopes for the future. On whatever ſide we turn our eyes the proſpect is bright and captivating. The ſpirit of peace and accommodation that reign in the great bulk of our citizens; the wiſdom and patriotiſm of our legiſlative fathers; the talents and integrity that will characteriſe the executive officers from the mode of their appointment, and noble example of their illuſtrious head and director, are all circumſtances that authoriſe us to indulge in the gay ſcenes and amuſements that are marked out for this auſpicious day. It is however to be hoped that exceſs and indecency of every deſcription will be reſtrained; and that the ennobling idea that we are a free and virtuous as well as an independent people, will prevent our ſtaining our characters with vicious indulgence or rude mirth and hilarity, and bringing reproach on a day which ſhould be dedicated to joy and gratitude, rather than to diſſipation and intemperance. To aſſociate in cheerful parties of feſtivity however is no unſuitable method of expreſſing the feelings which riſe out of the occaſion. May we long continue to enjoy equal reaſon for amuſement and congratulations!

We felicitate the public that THE PRESIDENT is ſo recovered from his late indiſpoſition, as to take the air in his carriage for ſeveral days paſt.

The people of the United States are diſtinguiſhed from all others upon the face of the earth, for an enlightened underſtanding, and a juſt eſtimate of the bleſſings of ſociety, and government: This can be attributed to nothing, but a ſpirit of univerſal freedom of enquiry—the general diffuſion of knowledge by means of their numberleſs ſeminaries of learning, ſcattered through all parts of the country, and that generous concern for the public intereſt, which pervades all ranks of citizens.

Money is the nerve of war—and induſtry the ſoul of a commonwealth: In a free and juſt government, the wealth of the induſtrious and proſperous citizen, is the wealth of the State. For when the inhabitants of a country are under the protection of good laws, when they find their confidence is juſtly placed in the adminiſtration, and they realize that their perſons are protected, and their property ſecured, advances to aid the public are always prompt, and liberal. Hence the rich become bankers for the public, and the public have an exhauſtleſs ſource to draw upon.

The propriety and importance of attention to the coin of the United States is obvious: Revolutions in every line produce a tempory inconvenience—and that of an univerſal alteration in the currency of a country, not one of the leaſt. The late Congreſs aware of this in the ordinance upon this ſubject, have ſtudied that ſimplicity and plainneſs, which will obviate all difficulty, provided any attention is paid to the ſame by the people at large.

The general court of Maſſachuſetts is adjourned to January next.

Both branches of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts previous to their adjournment, took the oath preſcribed by law to ſupport the conſtitution of the United States.

The addreſs to THE PRESIDENT of the United States having paſſed both Houſes of the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, the Secretary of that State was directed to forward it to their SENATORS in Congreſs, with a requeſt that they would preſent the ſame.

In Mr. VINING's *ſpeech, publiſhed in our laſt, inſtead of* "Hercules *roſe* brawling *from his cradle,*" *read,* brawny—*and then the ſenſe will be, that the government, although an infant as to age, had in ſtrength and conſtitution, the vigour of manhood; and ſhould therefore conſult, in its firſt operations, the wiſdom and experience of former nations, as to its diſtributive powers.*

GEORGIA.

WE the underwritten Delegates from the People in Convention met, do declare that the following Articles shall form the Constitution for the Government of this State, and, by virtue of the powers in us vested for that purpose, do hereby ratify and confirm the same.

The CONSTITUTION *of the* STATE *of* GEORGIA.

ARTICLE I.

Section I. THE Legislative Power shall be vested in two separate and distinct Branches, to wit: a Senate and House of Representatives, to be styled, "The General Assembly."

Sect. II. The Senate shall be elected on the first Monday in October in every third year, until such day of election be altered by law, and shall be composed of one member from each county, chosen by the electors thereof, and shall continue for the term of three years.

Sect. III. No person shall be a member of the Senate who shall not have attained to the age of twenty eight years, and who shall not have been nine years an inhabitant of the United States, and three years a citizen of this State, and shall be an inhabitant of that county for which he shall be elected, and have resided therein six months immediately preceding his election, and shall be possessed in his own right of two hundred and fifty acres of land, or some property to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. IV. The Senate shall elect, by ballot, a President out of their own body,

Sect. V. The Senate shall have solely the power to try all impeachments.

Sect. VI. The election of members for the House of Representatives shall be annual, on the first Monday in October, until such day of election be altered by law, and shall be composed of members from each county in the following proportions: Camden, two; Glynn, two; Liberty, four; Chatham, five; Effingham, two; Burke, four; Richmond, four; Wilkes, five; Washington, two; Green, two; and Franklin, two.

Sect. VII. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty one years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and two years an inhabitant of this State; and shall be an inhabitant of that county for which he shall be elected, and have resided therein three months immediately preceding his election; and shall be possessed in his own right of two hundred acres of land, or other property to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds.

Sect. VIII. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers.

Sect. IX. They shall have solely the power to impeach all persons who have been or may be in office.

Sect. X. No person holding a military commission or office of profit under this or the United States, or either of them, (except justices of the peace and officers of the militia) shall be allowed to take his seat as a member of either branch of the General Assembly: Nor shall any Senator or Representative be elected to any office of profit which shall be created during his appointment.

Sect. XI. The meeting of the General Assembly shall be annual, on the first Monday in November until such day of meeting be altered by law.

Sect. XII. One third of the members of each branch shall have power to proceed to business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of their members in such manner as each House may prescribe.

Sect. XIII. Each House shall be judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications, of its own members; with powers to expel or punish for disorderly behaviour.

Sect. XIV. No Senator or Representative shall be liable to be arrested during his attendance on the General Assembly, or for a reasonable time in going thereto or returning home, except it be for treason, felony, or breach of the peace: Nor shall any member be liable to answer for any thing spoken in debate in either House, in any Court or place elsewhere.

Sect. XV. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be) that I have not obtained my election by bribery or other unlawful means; and that I will give my vote, on all questions that may come before me, as a Senator, or Representative, in such manner as in my judgment will best promote the good of this State; and that I shall bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the utmost of my power, observe, support, and defend, the Constitution thereof."

Sect. XVI. The General Assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the State, which shall not be repugnant to this Constitution.

Sect. XVII. They shall have power to alter the boundaries of the present counties and to lay off new ones, as well out the counties already laid off as out of the other territory belonging to the State. When a new county or counties shall be laid off, out of any of the present county or counties, such new county or counties shall have their representation apportioned out of the number of the Representatives of the county or counties out of which it or they shall be laid out; and when any new county shall be laid off in the vacant territory belonging to the State, such county shall have a number of Representatives, not exceeding three, to be regulated and determined by the General Assembly. And no money shall be drawn out of the Treasury, or from the public funds of this State, except by appropriations made by law.

Sect. XVIII. No Clergyman of any denomination shall be a member of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE II.

Sect. I. The Executive Power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and shall be elected in the following manner:

Sect. II. The House of Representatives shall, on the second day of their making a House, in the first, and in every second year thereafter, vote by ballot for three persons; and shall make a list containing the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each person, which list the Speaker shall sign in the presence of the House; and deliver it in person to the Senate; and the Senate shall, on the same day, proceed by ballot to elect one of the three persons having the highest number of votes, and the person having a majority of the votes of the Senators present shall be the Governor.

Sect. III. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this State six years, and who hath not attained to the age of thirty years, and who does not possess five hundred acres of land in his own right within this State, and other species of property to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling.

Sect. IV. In case of death, resignation, or disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall exercise the Executive Powers of Government until such disability be removed, or until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Sect. V. The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his service, a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected, neither shall he receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them, or from any foreign power. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my abilities, preserve, protect, and defend the said State, and cause justice to be executed with mercy therein, according to the constitution and laws of the same.

Sect. VI. He shall be Commander in Chief in and over the State of Georgia, and of the militia thereof.

Sect. VII. He shall have powers to grant reprieves for offences against the State, except in cases of impeachment, and to grant pardons, in all cases after conviction, except for treason or murder, in which cases he may respite the execution, and make a report thereof to the next General Assembly, by whom a pardon may be granted.

Sect. VIII. He shall issue writs of election to fill up all vacancies that happen in the Senate or House of Representatives, and shall have power to convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, and shall give them from time to time information of the state of the Republic, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

Sect. IX. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, with respect to the time to which the General Assembly shall adjourn, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper.

Sect. X. He shall have the revision of all bills passed by both Houses before the same shall become laws; but two thirds of both Houses may pass a law notwithstanding his dissent, and, if any bill should not be returned by the Governor within five days after it hath been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return.

Sect. XI. The Great Seal of the State shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary, and it shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing without it be by order of the Governor, or General Assembly, and the General Assembly may direct the Great Seal to be altered.

ARTICLE III.

Sect. I. A Superior Court shall be held in each County twice in every year, in which shall be tried, and brought to final decision, all causes civil and criminal, except such as may be subject to a Federal Court, and such as may by law be inferred to inferior jurisdiction.

Sect. II. The General Assembly shall point out the modes of correcting errors and appeals, which shall extend so far as to empower the Judges to direct a new trial by jury within the County where the action originated, and which shall be final.

Sect. III. Courts Merchant shall be held as heretofore, subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may by law direct.

Sect. IV. All causes shall be tried in the County where the defendent resides, except in cases of real estate, which shall be tried in the County where such estate lies, and in criminal cases, which shall be tried in the county where the crime shall be committed.

Sect. V. The Judges of the Supreme Court and Attorney-General, shall have a competent salary established by law, which shall not be increased nor diminished during their continuance in office, and shall hold their commission during the term of three years.

ARTICLE IV.

Sect. I. The electors of the members of both branches of the General Assembly shall be citizens and inhabitants of this State, and shall have attained to the age of twenty one years, and have paid tax for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county.

Sect. II. All elections shall be by ballot, and the House of Representatives, in all appointments of state officers, shall vote for three persons, and a list of the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate, which shall from such list determine, by a majority of their votes, the officer elected, except militia officers and the Secretaries of the Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor alone, under such regulations and restrictions as the General Assembly may prescribe. The General Assembly may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the Governor, the courts of justice, or in such other manner as they may by law establish.

Sect. III. Freedom of the press, and trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sect. IV. All persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ *Habeas Corpus*.

Sect. V. All persons shall have the free exercise of religion, without being obliged to contribute to the support of any religious profession but their own.

Sect. VI. Estates shall not be entailed, and when a person dies intestate, leaving a wife and children, the wife shall have a child's share, or her dower, at her option; if there be no wife the estate shall be equally divided among the children and their legal Representatives of the first degree. The distribution of all other intestate estates may be regulated by law.

Sect. VII. At the general election for members of Assembly, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, the electors in each county shall elect three persons to represent them in a convention, for the purpose of taking into consideration the alterations necessary to be made in this constitution, who shall meet at such time and place as the General Assembly may appoint; and if two thirds of the whole number shall meet and concur, they shall proceed to agree on such alterations and amendments as they may think proper. Provided, that after two thirds shall have concurred to proceed to alterations and amendments, a majority shall determine on the particulars of such alterations and amendments.

Sect. VIII. This Constitution shall take effect, and be in full force, on the first Monday in October next, after the adoption of the same; and the executive shall be authorised to alter the time for the sitting of the Superior Courts, so that the same may not interfere with the annual elections in the respective counties, or the meeting of the first General Assembly.

Done at Augusta, in Convention, the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States, the thirteenth.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, *President and Delegate from* Chatham.

Asa Emanuel, Justus H. Scheuber,	Chatham.
Benjamin Lamer, John Green, N. Brownson,	Effingham.
David Emanuel, Hugh Lawson, William Little,	Burke.
Abraham Marshal, W. Booker, Leonard Marbury	Richmond.
John Talbot, Jeremiah Walker,	Wilkes.
Launchlan M'Intosh,	Liberty.
Alexander Bisset,	Glynn.
Jared Irwin, John Watts, Joshua Williams,	Washington.
Middleton Woods,	Franklin.
Joseph Carmichael, Henry Karr,	Greene.

Attest. D. LONGSTREET, Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Address of the Ministers and Elders of the German Reformed Congregations in the United States at their General Meeting, held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of June 1789.

WHILST the infinite goodness of Almighty God in his gracious Providence over the people of the United States of America, calls for our sincerest and most cordial gratitude to him that ruleth supremely, and ordereth all things in Heaven and on earth in unerring wisdom and righteousness; the happy, the peaceable establishment of the new government, over which you so deservedly preside, cannot fail, but inspire our souls with new and the most lively emotions of adoration, praise and thanksgiving unto his holy name.

As it is our most firm purpose to support in our persons a government founded in justice and equity, so it shall be our constant duty to impress the minds of the people entrusted to our care, with a due sense of the necessity of uniting reverence to such a government and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exercise of religion. Thus we hope by the blessing of God, to be in some measure instrumental of alleviating the burthen of that weighty and important charge, to which you have been called by the unanimous voice of your fellow-citizens, and, which your love to your country has constrained you to take upon you.

Deeply possessed of a sense of the goodness of God in the appointment of your person to the high station in the national government, we shall continue in our public worship and all our devotions before the throne of grace, to pray that it may please God to bless you in your person, your family and your government, with all temporal and spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus.

Signed by order of the meeting,

W. HENDEL, p. t. Præses.
F. DELLIKER, p. t. Scriba.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Ministers and Elders of the German Reformed Congregations in the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM happy in concurring with you in the sentiments of gratitude and piety toward Almighty God, which are expressed with such fervency of devotion in your address; and in believing that I shall always find in you and the German Reformed Congregations in the United States, a conduct correspondent to such worthy and pious expressions.

At the same time I return you my thanks for the manifestation of your firm purpose to support in your persons a government founded in justice and equity; and for the promise that it will be your constant study to impress the minds of the people intrusted to your care with a due sense of the necessity of uniting reverence to such a government, and obedience to its laws, with the duties and exercises of religion. Be assured gentlemen, it is by such conduct, very much in the power of the virtuous members of the community to alleviate the burden of the important office which I have accepted, and to give me occasion to rejoice in this world, for having followed therein the dictates of my conscience.

Be pleased also to accept my acknowledgments for the interest you so kindly take in the prosperity of my person, family, and administration. May your devotions before the throne of grace be prevalent in calling down the blessings of heaven upon yourselves and your country. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Authentic instance of the horrible barbarity of Religious Persecution.

MARGARET Valois, Queen of Henry IV. of France, writes in her memoirs concerning the massacre of Paris:

"When in a sound sleep, says she, I was very suddenly awakened by a knocking at the door, and calling out, 'Navarre! Navarre! My nurse, thinking it was the King my husband, hastened to the door; it was a gentleman named De Trajan, bleeding very much, being wounded in two places, and with four yeoman of the guard at his heels, who forced their way after him into my room; he ran to my bed, as a sanctuary, I leaped out, and he after me, clasping me round the body by the bed side. We both cried out, one being no less frightened than the other. At length the Captain of the guards came in, and finding me in such a condition, though there was more call for pity, fell a laughing, as at something droll. In the Louvre, in the King's sister's chamber even on her very bed, gentlemen were butchered, contrary to oaths and treaties! and Niniac, who had the character of one of the worthiest men at court, laughs at the sight! He laughs in this horrible juncture! Oh! this so execrable day he could laugh!

"Having shifted my linen, (adds the Princess) because I was all over bloody, and throwing a night gown over me, I went to the appartment of Madame de Lorraine, I was no sooner in her anti-chamber, than a gentleman flying from the yeoman of the guard, was struck dead with a halbert close by me."

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XIII.

[The subject of the last No. continued.]

IT must be conceded on all hands that the equality of circumstances which prevails in some of the United States, is more friendly to general liberty, than the disparity which is apparent in others. This idea suggests an obvious advantage, which will result to the Southern traveller, who may make the Northern and Eastern tour: Born with high ideas of birth, and educated in principles of superiority to the numerous herd of slaves which continually surround him, the opulent planter can scarcely conceive of government, obedience, and good order, among a race of freemen: But when he quits his extensive acres, cultivated by the hand of the depressed, and toil-worn slave, and traverses the highly cultivated fields of the Eastern States—when he mingles with the hardy yeomanry of the North—the industrious, free spirited mechanicks, the enterprizing traders and merchants of the New-England States—When he observes their various social institutions for the promotion of harmony, mutual assistance, arts, manufactures, and literature—the equal opportunities enjoyed by all ranks for the acquisition of knowledge, and improvement of the human faculties, and a variety of other objects which might be mentioned, and which will always strike the ingenious and attentive observer: I say, an opportunity to reflect upon these things, will have a powerful tendency to enlarge the mind, liberalize the views, and rectify the affections of the Southern traveller: he will, in all probability, return a more generous friend to the rights of human nature than he sat out.

On the other hand, a variety of prejudices will be eradicated from the mind of the Eastern traveller, by exploring the regions of the South: He will there find muny things worthy of notice, of imitation and admiration: He will see industry crowned with affluence, independence, hospitality, and liberality of manners; and notwithstanding the prevalence of domestic slavery, he will find the noblest sentiments of freedom and independence to predominate—auguring the final triumph of reason, humanity, and universal liberty! He will behold the highly cultivated plantations extensive as the horizontal landscape: He will extol the enterprize, the art, and ingenuity, which are co-operating with nature to unite extensive regions by the friendly connection of noble rivers, that meander through, and fructify the boundless intervals: He will see that nature here compensates for intenser solar rays, by a soil that yields to easier cultivation, than subdues the glebe which forms the surface of his native clime: He will compare—he will balance—he will reflect, that nature is wise, and that providence, in the distribution of its favors, is not capricious, or unjust. C.

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TWENTY-SIX
LETTERS,
UPON *INTERESTING SUBJECTS*,
RESPECTING THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the Year M,DCC,LXXX.
BY HIS EXCELLENCY *JOHN ADAMS*,
WHILE HE WAS SOLE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR NEGOCIATING A PEACE, AND A TREATY OF COMMERCE, WITH GREAT-BRITAIN.

Never before published.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Prefixed to the Letters.

DR. CALKOEN an eminent Civilian at Amsterdam, to whom these letters were written, composed, by the means of them, a comparison between the revolt of the Low Countries from Spain, and the revolution of the United States of America; in which he concluded, upon the whole, that "as it was a kind of miracle that the former succeeded, it would be a greater "miracle still if the latter should not."—This composition was read by him to a society of gentlemen of letters, about forty in number, who met sometimes at Amsterdam; and by its means just sentiments of American affairs began to spread in that country, and to prevail over the continual misrepresentations of certain gazettes and emissaries—The publications of General HOWE *and* BURGOYNE, *in vindication of themselves, were procured to be translated into French, and propogated, together with many other pamphlets, which assisted in the same design, and contributed to excite the citizens to those applications, by petition to the regencies of the several cities, which finally procured the acknowledgement of American Independency, the Treaty of Commerce, and a Loan of Money.*

JOHN ADAMS.

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